VIRGINIA'S MINERAL AND TIMBER RESOURCES EXPLOITED

and Drew Around Him Strong Men.

RESPONSE OF RAILROADS

All Principal Lines Entered Into Hearty Co-operation With Other Interests.

One of the most beautiful and clab Jamestown Exposition is that of the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit Association, which gives to the visitor once a comprehensive insight into the wonderful mineral and timber re-

Governor Swanson became interest

Rude A. Swanson, president, Richnd, Va.; Rufus A. Ayers, vicesident, Big Stone Gap, Va.; Bruce
Banks, secretary, Bland, Va.; W.
Baker, trensurer, Hallsboro, Va.
(nonorary Vice-Presidents—Thomas
Ryan, New York, N. Y.; D. B.
ntz, Philadelphia, Pa.; John W.
cman, Pulaski, Va.; John B. NewBristol, Va.; Robert J. Camp, Sufta, Va.; Isanc T. Mann, Branwell,
va.; S. D. Crenshaw, Richmond,
; H. K. McHarg, Jr., Bristol, Va.;
urles Catlett, Staunton, Va.; John L.
per, Norfolk, Va.; E. R. Williams,
humond, Va.; Williams,

Infectors—Caude A. Swanson, Ren-lond, Va.; Rufus A. Ayers, Big Stone iap, Va.; C. E. Doyle, Richmond, Va.; V. J. Payne, Richmond, Va.; M. V. Richards, Washington, D. C.; W. D., luke, Richmond, Va.; F. H. Labaume, toanoke, Va.; W. W. Baker, Halls-oro, Va.

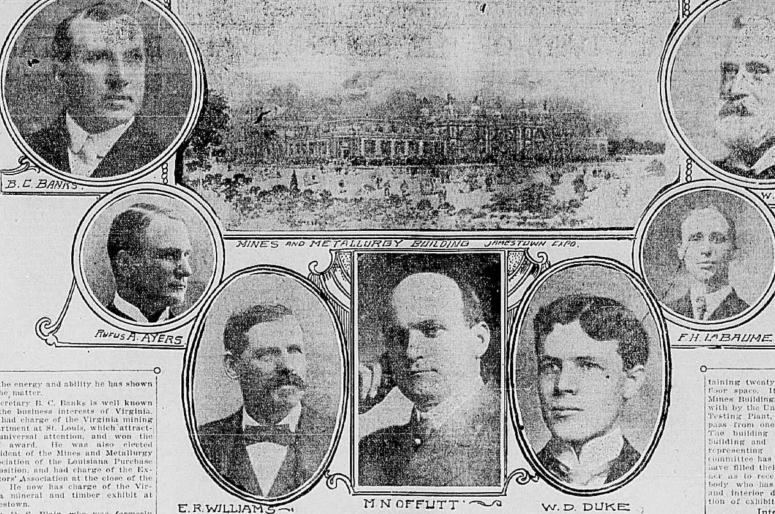


Jamestown.

Mr. D. S. Blair, who was formerly connected with Tidewater Railway, is Mr. Banks's first assistant, and is regarded as a most capable man for the

shown in this country.

The association purchased a companion building to the Mines and Metalliury Building, which cost them about \$30,000, and they have expended \$10,-000 in decorations.



VIRGINIA MINERAL AND TIMBER EXHIBIT.

This illustration shows the building of the Virginia Mineral and Timber Exhibit Association and men who have been active in making the exhibit what it is.

Dartment, 'phone and telegraph and other conveniences for the members of the association and their friends while attending the exposition.

In round figures, the building and exhibits together cost \$190,000.

The Exhibitors.

The exhibitors who have special exhibits are the Norfolk and Coke Company, Tazewell Coal Land Rallroad, Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway, Southern Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohlo Railway, Southern Railway, Clinchield Coal Corporation, Stonega Coke and Coxiderate of the association and their friends and coke Company, Virginia Antiracite Coal and Coke Company, Virginia Antiracite Coal and Coke Company, Virginia Antiracite Coal and Coke Company, Pulaski Iron Company, Research and Coke Company, Pulaski Iron Company and other great lumines from Southwest Virginia, North Carolina Pine Association Company, with such a rich and elaborate display, both with regard to the amount tion, Norfolk; Piedmont Soupstone Company, and other great lumines from Southwest Virginia, North Carolina Pine Association Company, with such a rich and elaborate display, both with regard to the amount tion, Norfolk; Piedmont Soupstone Company, and other great luminetror with such a rich and elaborate display, both with regard to the amount tion, Norfolk; Piedmont Soupstone Company, and other great luminetror with such a rich and elaborate of merol company and other great luminetros with such a rich and elaborate of mose of the decorations and interior with such a rich and elaborate of merol company and other great luminetros with such a rich and elaborate of merol company and other great luminetr

Work in Charge of Secretary B. C. Banks, Who Is Trained Mineral Man.

BOUGHT FINE BUILDING

Regarded as Handsomest Mineral Exhibit Ever Shown in This

, Country.

ornamentation in the bronze work is beautiful in the extreme, it is a com-bination of the La Art Neveau and Rococo effects, which are made to blend in a very pleasing and effec-tive manner.

Harmony in Color.

Harmony in Color.

One is impressed with the simple harmony in the color scheme and with the richness and spiendor of the general effect. A touch of color is lent to the room by beautiful paintings, representing mining scenes, which adorn the walls in sufficient quantity to dress the room in a very rich and effective manner. Large oil portraits of General Washington, Robert E. Lee, John Smith and Governor Swanson are hung in massive gold frames between the arches in suitable places on the hung in massive gold frames between the arches in suitable places on the walls. At the end of the room hangs a large picture representing a mining scene, hung in such a manner as to give one the impression of being in the interior of a beautiful theatre, looking towards the proscenium opening when the drop-curtain is down.

United States flags are draped in sumcient number to add to the beauty of the scene and give a dash of patriotism and color in a room which is already beautiful without further decoration.

taining twenty-seven thousand feet of Poor space. It adjoins the Exposition Mines Building, and is connected therewith by the United States Experimental Testing Plant, through which one can pass from one building to the other. The building was purchased by the building was purchased by the building and installation committee, representing the association, which committee has shown great ability, and have filled their offices in such a manner as to receive the praise of everybody who has seen both the building and interior decorations and installation or exhibits.

Interior Varies.

While the exterior of the building is in exact accord with the Exposition Mineral Building, the interior is dissimilar in every respect; in fact, there is no other exhibit building on the grounds which has been finished on its interior with such a rich and elaborate display, both with regard to the amount of money expended and the completences of the decorations and interior limish.

Upon entering the building, one is first impressed by the beautiful harmond for the ground displayed in the general color. The resources of the State have been suited the interior of a beautiful theatro, the interior of a beautiful theatro, of a beautiful theatre, the interior of the large sal as and give a dash of patriotism and color in a room which stards fleet number to add to he beauty of the scene and give a dash of patriotism and color in a room which stards flags ar

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE

clares that this was the first and only suggestion he had heard or seen prior to his action. The communication of Dr. Mitchell, which appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of May 30.

Dr. Mitchell, which appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch of May 39, 1995, reads as follows:

"The year 1907 will mark the three-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Jamestown—the first permanent English colony in America. It will be an event of significance and pught to be fitly observed.
"In this day of national expansion would it not be well to fix the attention of the American people upon the beginnings of our civilization, and State building on this continent?
"If this anniversary is to be signalized it is emphatically appropriate that the observance take place in Richmond, the capital of Virginia, the Mother of States.

"Could not such an event be best marked by an exposition in which would be gathered the memorials of our past, the evidence of our progress in agricultural, manufactures and art, and full illustration of the products and conditions of our new possessions?

"If the Virginia press, and if the Chamber of Commerce and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, see fit to take hold of such an enterprise for the year 1907, it is believed not only that the State and national governments would co-operate, but also that many foreign countries would be represented.

"For the date which is intended thus to be commemorated is of universal historic interest to the world, and especially to all English-speaking people.

First Tangible Suggestion Came
from Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of
Richmond College.

The depth of the public may have an opportunity of reviewing the history of the origin and progress of the movement which late the followed and progress of the movement which late the followed and for the great Jamestown Exposition, care has ben takes and to place them into an acturate and to place them into an acturate and to place them into an acturate and consise article. It is true, the suggestions contained the suggestion of the sugg

W.W.BAKER

debate, but was finally defeated, and the bill passed.

It provided for the payment of the amount in yearly instalments, and required that the company should be able to show certain large amounts in actual cash collections before any por-

actual cash collections before any por-tion of it should be available.

It will be recalled that this Legisla-ture held several distinct sessions, ad-journing from time to time in order to get matters relating to the work of the Constitutional Convention in

to get matters relating to the work of the Constitutional Convention in shape.

At the final one in 1901, Mr. Stearnes, of Newport News, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inviting all the States in the Union to co-operate in making the exposition a success.

Later there were several other appropriations made by the State. One was for \$10,000 for expenses in entertaining, and for the military and navaidisplay.

Another was for \$70,000 for a State building to be devoted to commercial and industrial exhibit on the part of the State, upon condition that the exposition company give the State a fee simple title to one acre of land surrounding said building. Out of this \$70,000, however, was to be given \$2,500 to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, for a building and improvements on Jamestown Island.

The Governor named the following commission to Lave charge of the State's interests:

Colonel C. Fenton Day, of Isle of Wight; Captain W. W. Baker, of Chesterfield; Hon. Robert W. Withers, of Suffolk, and Hon. N. B. Early, of Greene.

The origin and progress of the Jamestown Exposition so far as the Virginia Legislature is concerned have been fully recited.

Meanwhile, Congressman H. I.

Virginia Legislature is concerned have been fully recited.

Meanwhile, Congressman H. L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, had taken the matter up in Congress, where he succeeded in securing a flat appropriation of \$250,000, Later Congress made the company a loan of \$1,000,000, for which the latter pledged its gate receipts, and a smaller appropriation was subsequently secured to be devoted to the purposes of entertainment.

A large number of States made liberal appropriations for exhibits, and many of the counties and cities of Virginia did likewise, so that the money

ginia did lkewise, so that the mon-involved is a wonderfully large sum,

Founding of the Colony Out of Which America Has Grown (Continued from First Page.) What It brought ashore and placed the embankments, which were considerable work and the embankments, which were reasoned very materially. If we have the distance of the colonists and lay and Opechaneanough, king of the Paramkies, kept him a primore for six or seven weeks, sending him to village show the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the rain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see as will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment to feel the ment the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the ment to feel the part will be a friend the grain should be put in the friends might see a will the will be ment to feel the ment the grain in sail found the will be more and found the will be more and found the were the pro

en, and his vain efforts to make the work, Evidence of the unpopularity of the adventurer is found in the fact when Newport started to tak ship back to England at the enhe ship back to England at the end of six weeks the other colonists tried aird to get rid of Smith by urging him o embark also. They accused him of rying to usurp the presidency of the cuncil, probably owing to the fact that he, being a natural leader of nen, had unconsciously taken a forenost place in pushing the work of discovery, and preparing for a permanent abitation in the forest. But Smith lefled his accusers, refused to go back to England, and demanded a trial. At this trial, the first in American, Smith appears to have conducted his own ase. He did not plead "dementia Americana," or "brainstorm," or the "unwritten law," but proved by witnesses that Wingfield had induced them to swear falsely, and the counlarge sum of money in those days when there was scarcely a millionaire in the world. Smith threw the money

nto the common treasury,
Within ten days after the departure Within ten days after the departure of Newport scarce ten men among the storing state of Newport scarce ten men among the storing state of the party in May, to September, fifty of the number were burled, probably the number were burled, probably the old cemetery, which is now one of the principal signite shown the ourset who visits Jamestown.

THOUGHT THERE WAS GOLD.

Smith loved to make long trips up

pecially to all English-speaking people.

"Shall the energy, and public spirit of Virginia take the initiative in fitty marking the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing of our fathers on the banks of the James?"

This communication so impressed the resolutions appended, and their adoption laid the groundwork upon which the General Assembly from time to time constructed plans for consummating one of the greatest expositions ever held in this company.

Dr. Mitchell and Colonel Anderson are both men of scholarly attainments and noble purposes, and the communication of the former and the resolutions of the latter, are couched in eloquent language, and breath the spirit of patriotic devotion to their

United States who does not know the story of how Pocahontas, the daughter of the emperor, begged her father to spare the life of the white man; of how the grim oid warrior refused to heed the prayers of his daughter; of how Smith was dragged out and his head laid on the big smooth stone in the village square, while the executioners stood over him with their clubs, ready to beat out the brains of the captive at a hood from Powhatan, of how the beautiful Indian maiden, rushing forward, threw herself down by the side of the Englishman, and shielding his head with her body, declared she would have to be put to death before he could be harmed. At this Powhatan is said to have relented, and allowed Smith to go back to Jamesban, and smeating his head to be put to death before he could be harmed. At this Powinton is said to have relented, and allowed Smith to go back to Jamestown. The story has been questioned of late years. It is related by Smith himself. His veracity as to other things is established by circumstantial ovidence, and by archives of the London Company. The story is not impossible. It is not entirely improbable, in view of the after history of Pocahoutas, who became the guardian of the colony, and appears to have been held in great affection by the colonists, prior to her marriage to Mr. Rolfe.

fection by the colonists, prior to her marriage to Mr. Rolfe.

Smith encountered more troubles when he returned to Jamestown after his long absence. A faction sought to have Smith tried on some charge not stated by the historian, but Smith laid hold of them and had them held until they could be sent back to England. The Indians were friendly, and they came often to Jamestown, Pocahontas with them frequently. Plenty of corn was coming in, which was hought at fair prices. Blue beads was the favorite medium of exchange. But the colonists were improvident and wasteful. Not only did Smith find it impossible to make them work, but they would not take care of the supplies obtained from the Indians. A few days after his return from impresented the people in charge from imprisonment the people in charge of the supplies of grain allowed the store-

jouse to catch fire and burn up.

Just about this time Christopher Newiit arrived from England again with supplies, but as he allowed his visit to extend over six weeks, he about ate the colonists out of house and home. Newport was engaged in loading his vessel

tered Smith put to death.

THE STORY OF POCAHONTAS.
Fibere is not a boy or girl in the lited States who does not know the lited States who does not know the

by hand, and ashes. He went up to falls with Newport and party to v

be done by the gentlemen upon whom he had to depend.

ARRIVAL OF COLONISTS.

About this time, May 23, 1609, the control of the colony passed from the King to the London Company, and three company are the day the government. dissioners were sent out to do the governing until the arrival of Lord De la Warr, who had been appoined Governor Warr, who had been appoined Governor for life. So afraid were the commissioners that one should be thought the superior of the other, that all three came in one vessel, the Sea Venture, but it was driven on the rocks at Bermuda, and seven of the nine vessels sent out loaded with colonists, arrived at O'd Point before the commissioners got in. Such a large party, which was discovered by scouts from Jamestown, caused the colonists to think they were about to be attacked by Spaniards.

The number of arrivals was so large and so factions that Smith sent 120 of them, under West, to make a settlement at the falls of the James, and another-party under Martin to found a settlement

party under Martin to found a settlement in Nansemond, to the south of the James. Martin stole a lot of corn from the In-dians, who attacked his party, killing dians, who attacked his par several and forcing them to

slaying many. The rest threw them-selves on the mercy of Smith, whose ship had run aground. He imprisoned six or seven of them and placed the rest in c fort, which he appears to have got from Powhatan, for Smith says he placated the avages. But as soon as Smith started down

But as soon as Smith started down the river West turned the prisoners loose and returned to the former low location, possibly on the right bank of the James, descending.

Captain Smith did not longer try to do anything with the mutineers, and having got the vessel off the bar, started back down the river. Broken down by the continuous exertions of the preceding week, Smith was sleeping, when a bag of powder aboard exploded, inflicting fearful wounds. The fiesh was form from his body in many places by the force of the explosion, and his pain was so great he jumped into the river, from which he was rescued by the sailors. He was almost a dead man when Jamestown was reached, but neither his sufferings not sense of gratitude for what he had accomplished for the colony prevented cer

complished for the colony prevented cer-tain persons hiring an assassin to make way with him. But the heart of the wretch failed him, and Smith oscaped. Smith found he would have to return to England, not alono because he was unable to render the struggling colony further aid, but because of the necessity of having his injuries treated. Rateliffe and Archer, his deadly enemies, planned to selze the government, but he turned it over to a Mr. Percy. Smith never re-turned to Virginia. A contemporary says of him:

of him:
"In all his proceedings he made justice his first guide, and experience

Smith left 490 people at Jamestown. The harvests were guthered, supplies suf-The harvests were gathered, supplies sufficient for ten weeks were in the storehouses, the savages were subdued and willing to barter corn. But Reteliffe and a considerable portion of the inhabitants were refractory and mutinous. Mr. Percyhad a hard time trying to make them work, and could not handle them as Smith could. It was a blessing when Rateliffe and twenty-eight others were killed by Indians.

The colonists are up their supplies and took no steps to secure fresh. All do-

nd the day of starvation looked to be ear, when Sir Thomas Gates came, in st. 1611. Sir Thomas was a friend

I Lord Francis Bacon, and the philosoher advised that martial law be deher edivised that martial law be deher suggestion good and put it into efect. Gates assumed the reins and sent
hale up into Henrico with 350 men to
ourn a new settlement.

FOCAHONTAS WEDS ROLFE.
The colony was cetting on its feet. In

te colony was getting on its feet. In the charter was supplanted by a ew one of broader powers for the com pany and less power for the King. pany and less power for the King. It was also extended so as to include the Bermudas, which was afterwards purchased by 120 members of the company. It was about this period that Captain Argail, while on a voyage on the Potomac, fell in with old Japuzzws, to whom Powhatan had sent Pocahontas. Japazaws,

Powhatan had sent Pocahontas. Japazaws, however, longed for a bright copper kettle on board Argall's vessel, and told the Englishman that if he would give it to Jamestown with him. And Argall gave up the kettle. Pocahontas was entieed aboard, and then taken to Jamestown. Pocahontas appears to have been kindly treated, and certain it is she was well received at Jamestown. Her spiritual welfare appears to have been the object of assiduous attention, and she was converted and baptized in the church which the pioneers had creeted shortly efter

verted and battized in the church which the pioneers had creeted shortly after landing.

Novertheless, there would probably have been trouble with Powhatan over the kidnapping of his daughter but for the intervention of Cupid, and when young Mr. Roife, a respectable colonist, woosed and won the heart of the dusky princess, international complications were straightened out, and the father of the bride sent her uncle and two brothers to attend the marriage in the Jamestown Church. The marriage not only made a friend of Powhatan, but the Chickahomines became subjects of King James, agreeing to pay him tribute and to furnish him fighting men. The rest of the story of Pocawork, and could not handle them as Smith could. It was a blessing when Rateliffe and twenty-eight others were Rateliffe and twenty-eight others were Rateliffe and twenty-eight others. The rest of the story of Pocahontas, of how she went to England with her husband and children, and was received at court and showered with attentions; of her death on the mestic unimals, even cats and dogs, were well known to bear repetition.

the amount should be subscribed by January 1, 1994, in this form the bill passed.

The company proceded to organize under the charter, and later to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock, but nothing further was done in the way of legislation until the session of 1902:3-4, except to pass some companion bills exempting the company from the payment of charter fees and allowing cities and counties to appropriate money for exhibits.

The first appropriation bill was offered in this latter session, identical measures were presented in the House by Hon. John Whitehead, of Norfolk, and by Colonel W. W. Sale, in the Senate. The measure finally passed was that offered by Mr. Whitehead, known as House Bill No. 85, carrying an appropriation of \$200,000.

Here Colonel Anderson made another fight, but this time he lost. He offered an amendment to the effect that the amount be appropriated for a State exposition to be managed by a commission, and not given to a private corporation.

This amendment provoked prolonged debate, but was finally defeated, and the bill passed.